Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken



Security and rule of law

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Ethiopia		2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Result Area	Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel		significant/principal
24621	Ending Gender Based Violence	1.611.110	UNFPA	Multilateral organization	Human Security	Principal
24958	Criminal Justice Program	760.000	UNODC	Multilateral organization	Effective Rule of Law	Significant
24959	Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Justice	458.041	Ministry of Justice	Research institute and comp	Effective Rule of Law	Significant
24960	Enhancing community cohesion, stability and poverty reduction Ethi - SSud border	199.237	ZOA	NGO	Inclusive Political Processes	Significant
26135	Enhancing the Human Rights Protection and Justice Service Delivery in Ethiopia	306.103	JFA-PFE	NGO	Effective Rule of Law	Significant

Result Area 1	Human Security
Result Question 1a: To what extent have physical security and freedom from fear as experienced by men and women from all social groups improved? (outcome, country-level) **Sub-goals:** 1.1 All kinds of violent acts against citizens, including sexual violence, and other physical security threats are reduced 1.2 Institutions responsible for maintaining security perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens 1.3 Communities and civil society contribute to human security and a culture of non-violence, independently and in coordination with responsible institutions 1.4 Transnational drivers of conflict such as organized crime and (illicit) flows of finance, arms and conflict commodities are reduced, based on an integrated approach	Recent reforms in the security sector policies and institutions raised awareness and showed willingness of the institutions to implement the policies at least on national level. The impact on the local community level is still limited. Gender Based Violence (GBV) is a widespread problem due to a number of factors, such as a lack of awareness among the society, and a lack of enforcement of existing laws. Gaps in the provision of services and the lack of capacity and/or awareness in the law enforcement are both realities in the elimination of GBV.

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1: Homicides per 100.000 population			7334	n.a.	n.a.	UNODC
Indicator 2: Percentage of population that feels safe			69%	64%	68%	Gallup World Poll (Percentage of respondents who answered positive to the question, n=1000)
Indicator...						
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Result Question 1b: To what extent have your programmes contributed to these results?	The Prevention and Management of Gender Based Violence-programme that is being implemented by UNFPA-Ethiopia is contributing to: raising awareness, engagement of men and boys in the efforts to mobilize communities against GBV, mass media campaigns, and other activities (for instance the provision of services for GBV survivors in safe houses by providing medical, psychological and legal support). In 2014 additional services in the safe-house facilities became available, such as following court cases while residing in safe-houses, and self-defense trainings. Human Rights trainings have been given by Justice for All-Prison Fellowship Ethiopia (JFA-PFE). Within this training, police, militia and prison officials identify their role in protecting human rights and improving commitments and determination to respect and enforce human rights in general. UNODC has supported in the development of national and regional programmes on improved security, by promoting an efficient, accessible and fair justice system. UNODC assisted in providing expertise to the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in developing an effective National Crime Prevention Strategy and Action Plan, and builds the capacity of their criminal justice system. In 2014 much preparatory work has been done, and 2015 will prove a crucial year for the actual implementation of the various national plans and training curricula.

	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Training for security sector staff (police and militia)	0	2000 in 2015		597 policemen and 320 militia trained on Human Rights	182 police (156m, 26w) and 200 militia (180m, 20w)	JFA - PFE Progress Report 2014
Indicator 2: Training for security sector staff (prison officials)	0	300 in 2015		90 prison officials trained	70 officials were trained (5 women)	JFA - PFE Progress Report 2014
Indicator 3: Safe houses supported with providing services to survivors of GBV	0			124 survivors (women) and 57 children	347 survivors; 108 legal cases; 55 self defense training	UNFPA Progress Report 2014
Indicator 4: National Crime Prevention Strategy Adopted	No national strategy on crime prevention			Agreed planning with government	Draft national crime prevention strategy	UNODC Progress Report 2014

Result Question 1b (remaining indicators):

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 5: Develop alternatives to imprisonment in accordance with standard minimum rules for non-custodial measures.	Overcrowded and unsafe imprisonment			Agreed planning with government	Assessment on situation	UNODC Progress Report 2014
Indicator 6: Comprehensive training for prison staff in operational performance and human rights	Overcrowded and unsafe imprisonment			Agreed planning with government	Assessment on situation	UNODC Progress Report 2014
Indicator 7: Comprehensive training programme for prison staff on child rights and child friendly procedures is in place	Overcrowded and unsafe imprisonment			Agreed planning with government	Assessment on situation	UNODC Progress Report 2014
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Human Security
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	The Netherlands is playing a limited role in the security sector. The only intervention is related to Human Rights training for police, militia and prison officials in 2 of the 9 federal states and to the police in Addis Ababa, which is implemented as planned Programme of UNFPA and JFA-PFE are on schedule. For the UNFPA programme only one indicator is displayed, on GBV. However the programme spans over many more indicators that have to do with women• s rights and health. Programme of UNODC has been delayed in the initial stage, but is almost on track again.
Implications for planning:	No implications.

Result Area 2	Effective Rule of Law					
Result Question 2a: To what extent do men and women from all social groups have access to effective and independent justice institutions and have confidence in the rule of law? (outcome, country level) **Sub-goals:** 2.1 Men and women from all social groups are aware of their basic rights and fundamental freedoms and have equal means to access formal and informal justice systems 2.2 All justice institutions perform their tasks effectively, accountably and in better coordination, responding to the needs of citizens 2.3 The justice system is independent and effectively curbs abuse of power by state institutions, armed actors or powerful private actors 2.4 Formal and informal justice institutions effectively address legacies of human rights violations and serious crimes committed during periods of armed conflict or dictatorship, and address root causes that give rise to conflict	The National Ombudsman and the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) continue to work on improving their performance. 2014 has been the first full year that the National Human Rights Action Plan, adopted by the government and parliament, has been implemented. Results very much depend on the willingness of the government bodies involved. Training and capacity building for judges and prosecutors to improve understanding and implementation of existing laws made progress. Providing training turns out to be one of the activities that can be undertaken with agreement of the authorities. Under the Justice Program Office, all justice sector institutions designed a five-year sector strategic plan to cover the period 2011-2015. The baseline of the plan is to increase capacity building in the justice sector from the perspective of the rule of law and good governance, ensuring the independence, accountability and transparency of the judiciary as well as to strengthen the effectiveness of the justice system and to improve the law revision process. Through this plan, the GoE shows its commitment to reforming the justice sector over the coming years.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Human Rights and Rule of Law	6,3 (2005)		8,6	8,7	8	Fragile States Index (Scale of 0=very sustainable and 10=very high alert)
Indicator 2: Rule of Law	-0,66 in 2010		-0,66	-0,62	Not available	World Wide Governance Indicators, World Bank (on a scale -2,5 to 2,5)
Indicator 3: Development of the Rule of Law	33 in 2012		33	38	32	Mo Ibrahim Index (Ranking of 1-54 countries with the highest rank showing the best performance)
Indicator 4: Confidence in Judicial System			No records	56%	54%	Gallup World Poll ({Percentage of respondents(n) who have confidence in judicial system, n=1000)

Result Question 2b: To what extent have your programs contributed to these results? (output, programme level)	The Netherlands is still funding the national NGO JFA-PFE to enhance the Human Rights Protection and the Justice Service Delivery. A component within this programme aims to improve the case-clearance rate of the Federal Court and the Regional Court in Amhara and Oromia. Backlogged files are left over court files which are to be heard by the court. This is a very challenging problem in the court system affecting the suspects by creating lengthy trial delays. The Netherlands also supported the creation of legal aid centers in prisons. One was successfully opened in Ambo prison, with the assistance of the Ambo Law school. The Netherlands is supporting the Criminal Justice and Integrity component of UNODC• sNational Integrated Programme for Ethiopia. The programme aims to support the GoE• seffort against corruption and to strengthen the criminal justice institutions by improving the effectiveness of investigation, prosecution, access to justice, fair trial and execution of penal sanctions, and by securing the protection of vulnerable groups. Moreover, the project with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) tries to enable the stakeholders to carry out the reform programmes, as set out in the Growth and Transformation Plan and the five year plans of the MoJ by providing training for prosecutors and investigators, by upgrading the professional competence of legal personnel (LLM), and by upgrading teacher skills.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Backlogged court files cleared	Large backlog on court files	12.000 in 2015		14.770	14.764	JFA-PFE progress report 2014
Indicator 2: Construction of legal aid centers in prisons	No legal aid centers in Oromia State Prisons	2 in 2015			1	JFA-PFE progress report 2014
Indicator 3: number of upgraded professional competence legal personnel	0	80 in 2016		40	40	Progress report Ministry of Justice 2014
Indicator 4: number of increased competence of prosecutors and investigators	0	200 in 2016		45	0	Progress report Ministry of Justice 2014

Result Question 2b (remaining indicators):						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 5: Number of improved teaching skills and assessment methods of trainers of judges and prosecutors	0	140 in 2016		42	39	Progress report Ministry of Justice 2014
Indicator 6: Professional standards of conduct are adopted by the Ethiopian judicial system	No existence of standards of conduct			Agreed planning with government	Draft document on Codes of Conduct	UNODC Progress Report 2014
Indicator 7: Legislative and administrative measures to promote and protect human rights by the judicial system are implemented	Weak regard human-rights in judiciary			Agreed planning with government	> 3000 professionals trained	UNODC Progress Report 2014
Indicator 8: Programmes for improving access to justice, with a focus on at-risk and vulnerable groups, are developed and expanded	Difficult access to justice for vulnerable groups			Agreed planning with government	Legal aid policy and strategy developed	UNODC Progress Report 2014
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Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Effective Rule of Law
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Programme with the JFA-PFE and the MoJ is on schedule. The programme with the UNODC has in 2014 provided important preparatory work to proceed to the implementation of national codes of conduct etc. in 2015.
Implications for planning:	No implications.

Result Area 3	Inclusive Political Processes					
Result Question 3a: To what extent can men and women from all social groups participate in and influence political and peace processes? To what extent are peaceful and inclusive mechanisms to resolve and prevent conflict in place? **Sub-goals:** 3.1 Political decision making at all levels is participatory, representative and inclusive of all social groups 3.2 Domestic and international actors take responsibility for effective and inclusive mechanisms for peacebuilding and prevention of conflict at different levels, with an active role for women	Ethiopia is a stable country in a turbulent region and takes its international responsibilities seriously as host nation of the African Union (AU), in Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), AMISON, but also in diplomatic initiatives in the region. The strong link between the government and the leading party EPRDF contributes to an already limited democratic space (opposition, media, civil society).					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Factionalized Elites	8.9 (2005)		8,7	8,7	8,7	Fragile States Index (Scale of 0=very sustainable and 10=very high alert)
Indicator...						
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Result Question 3b: To what extent have your programs contributed to these results?	The Netherlands is currently not supporting programmes that focus on peace processes and creating political space on a national level. However, the Netherlands is supporting ZOA to contribute to stability in the Gambella region. The ZOA project Enhancing Community Cohesion, Stability and Poverty Reduction along the Ethiopia-South Sudan Border strives to impact community capacity to prevent and mitigate violence, lessen competition for livelihoods resources, and provides a platform to re-establish social services and infrastructure.

	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Source
Indicator 1: Improved capacity of relevant local and clan leaders, churches, other organizations and local government to prevent and mitigate conflict and sustain peace	0			24 voluntary community trainers have been trained	-	ZOA progress report 2014
Indicator 2: Increased opportunities for positive inter-tribe/clan interaction on livelihood related matters, peace building ,and sports.	0			23 coaches received training	60 skill training; 16 coach training; 3 groups materials	ZOA progress report 2014
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	Inclusive Political Processes
B. Results achieved as planned	ZOA is on schedule with implementing the programme.
Reasons for result achieved:	
Implications for planning:	Since mid-December 2013 more than 200.000 refugees from South Sudan entered into Gambella, Ethiopia. It was anticipated that this would affect the implementation of the ongoing project of ZOA, however the impact seems relatively limited.

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